

TO: Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Attention: Mr. G. J. Fapich

FROM: Deputy Director Plans

SUBJECT: Jonas DAINAUSKAS

Reference is made to your letters dated 23 August 1957 and 23 September 1957, concerning information on Jonas DAINAUSKAS. It is requested that the following information, extracted from references, be cleared for passage to the German Intelligence Service. If the information cannot be passed in its entirety, please indicate what portions can be passed to that organization. We would greatly appreciate an immediate answer.

1. A source of unknown reliability who was personally acquainted with Jonas DAINAUSKAS stated that source has personal knowledge that from about April, 1940 to about June, 1941, DAINAUSKAS collaborated with the Soviet Forces that occupied Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD).

2. Source gave the following information, on Subject, in support of his allegation: Jonas DAINAUSKAS was assistant to the District Chief of Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania, from about 1930 to 1940. In early April, 1940, Lithuania was threatened with occupation by Soviet Forces and on or about April 15, 1940, the Soviet Government made an announcement from Moscow that it was assuming control of Lithuania. As of April, 1940, Augustinas Povilaitis was Director of Security and Criminal Police in Lithuania, but Povilaitis was either unable to or failed to instruct his various District Chiefs of Security Police as to what disposition was to be made of security records under their control. When the Soviet Government announced its seizure of Lithuania, it therefore fell upon the Security Police in each District to dispose of records under their control.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2G  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

SECRET

- 2 -

3. Confusion resulted, but for the most part the Security Police of the various Districts destroyed their records to avoid having the records seized by the Russians, and then almost the entire Lithuanian Security Police Force either hid within Lithuania or fled the country rather than face possible imprisonment, death or collaboration with the Russians.

4. Unlike the other Security Police Officers, however, Jonas DAINAUSKAS failed to destroy his security records and remained at his post in Kaunas, Lithuania. Moreover, DAINAUSKAS grasped the opportunity to declare himself Director of Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police.

5. In a matter of days, Antanas SNIHECKIS, an NKVD Agent, took over control of the Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police from DAINAUSKAS, who continued to work as a Security Police Officer under SNIHECKIS. DAINAUSKAS made all of the Kaunas District security records available to SNIHECKIS. Source knew SNIHECKIS was an NKVD Agent because at the time Russia seized control of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Government had SNIHECKIS under arrest on charges of committing espionage against Lithuania for the Soviet.

6. In June, 1941, the Germans ousted the Russians from Lithuania. A new Lithuanian Government was created from members of the Lithuanian Anti-Communist Underground and a new Lithuanian Security Police Force was established. DAINAUSKAS fled along with other collaborators and Russian officials. The new Lithuanian Government was able to seize records of the NKVD which the fleeing Russians failed to destroy and these records disclosed that DAINAUSKAS and other Lithuanians had worked for the NKVD. The new Lithuanian Government issued orders for the arrest of these individuals. DAINAUSKAS was subsequently arrested, then imprisoned in Kaunas, Lithuania, and an investigation was initiated to ascertain the extent of his activities with the NKVD.

7. As of 1943, DAINAUSKAS was still in jail and had not been brought to trial on the charges. In about 1943, the Security Branch of the Gestapo ordered that the investigative files on DAINAUSKAS be turned over to them. Source then temporarily lost contact with DAINAUSKAS.

8. In the winter of 1944-45, Source last saw DAINAUSKAS in Berlin, Germany. At that time DAINAUSKAS was wearing the uniform of a 1st Lieutenant in the German Air Force with non-flying duties. Subsequently, Source heard that DAINAUSKAS was serving with the German Air Force in Poznan, Poland, and that when the Russian Army moved into Poznan in 1945, DAINAUSKAS, instead of attempting to flee with the German Armed Forces, remained in Poznan to greet the Red Army.

9. According to Source, DAINAUSKAS' wife was in the Haustetten Displaced Persons Camp, Augsburg, Germany, in 1945, and left there to join her spouse in Poznan, Poland.

SECRET

9. Source said he had been advised that an edition (dated the summer of 1957) of 'Drangas' (a Lithuanian language daily newspaper published at 4545 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois) contained an article reflecting that DAINAUSKAS had left Poland, is currently in Paris, France, and hopes to enter the United States.

10. Source described DAINAUSKAS as follows, based on his recollection:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Place of Birth	Lithuania
Present age	About 40 to 45
Height	5'2" or 5'3"
Weight	150 lbs
Hair	Dark brown
Education	Has a law degree from Kaunas College
Language	Speaks Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, German
Ability	French and possibly English
Miscellaneous	Wears glasses

11. Source said he considered DAINAUSKAS a highly intelligent, extremely capable security officer and the type of individual who, if still affiliated with the Soviet Espionage System, would be a serious threat to the Country's security if admitted to the United States.

12. The United States visa files on Jonas DAINAUSKAS showed that Subject was born 21 January, 1906, at Kaunas, Lithuania, and that his present address is 6 Cite Joli, Paris 11, France. The file states that Subject entered France from Poland in January 1957. His file reflects the following residences:

7/44 - 8/44	Refugee from Lithuanian border with a group of refugees
8/44 - 9/44	Straßend German Air Force (Unity) Regiment Barracks and Hoya/Weser (south of Bremen) German Air Force Regiment as "Kampfhalfer"
10/44 - 2/15/45	In Polish prison at Poznan, Poland, as politically unreliable for Polish Communists
2/45 - 12/2/45	In USR concentration camp at Poznan as being politically unreliable
12/45 - 2/51	Various towns in Poland
2/51 - 1/57	Poznan, ul Stogowaka 28/7

DAINAUSKAS indicated that he escaped from the Russian Concentration Camp

at Poznan and in Poland was able to disguise his true nationality and integrate himself into the Poznan community. He obtained a position in the Agrarian Reform Bureau as a clerk. He joined the Polish Workers Party (Polish Communist Party) in December 1947 for fear of deportation to Russia. He was a member until December 1956.

13. His parents were MATAZ and PEDRONELA DAIHAUKAS. His occupation was listed as jurist-economist. He indicated that he has a sister and brother in Lithuania.

14. Subject's wife was listed as Mrs. LEORADILJA DAIHAUSKAS, a nurse employed at a hospital in the U.S.\*

CS CI 748 891

28 February 1958 EE/G/U/ [ ] :ed

DISTRIBUTION:

Orig & 1 - Addressee  
1 - CI  
1 --RQM/RC  
1 - EE/G/IS  
2 - EE/G/U

SECRET